THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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E. B. BOUST.

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ENQUIRER CALENDER, 1864.

1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'esday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'sday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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Business Cards.

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

E. AUBURY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Concert Hall, Main street, Dutch Flat. Aug 20-tf

C. A. TWEED. E. L. CRAIG.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14-tf

WM. C. JONES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

H. W. NELSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, one door above the theater, Main street, Dutch Flat, Cal. [no20-tf]

PHILIP W. THOMAS. R. C. POLAND.
THOMAS & POLAND,
ATTORNEYS and COENSELORS at LAW,
STONE OFFICE, BELOW THE TEMPLE SALOON,
jy16] AUBURN, CAL. [6m

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

S. HUBBARD.....E. M. HALL.....B. C. ALLEN
HALL & ALLEN,
BANKERS,
AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND DUTCH FLAT.
Placer County, California.
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Highest price paid for Gold Dust.
They also draw on
SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE,
—AND ON—
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MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap8-tf

JOB WORK Correctly and expediously executed at this office.

No Armistice---Nothing but Independence.

Edmund Kirke has published the account of the peace expedition made by himself and Col. Jacque to the rebel capital. We extract the following report of a conversation with Jeff. Davis:

"Well, suppose the two Governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions; say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes,' or 'No,' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority vote Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace.—The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history show that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, the man who would go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition that implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every housetop in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a Confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—emancipation, no confiscation, and general amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln has authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime.—Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war broke out. I was of use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you emancipated them, and you may emancipate every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died by it; but now it is to me the only emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I shall say that," said the Colonel.

CLOSE OF THE INTERVIEW.

A half hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so the rebel President gave us his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-by, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him.

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out, Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me:

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," said the Colonel, solemnly.

"ELEGANT extract," as the dentist said when he drew two sound teeth at one pull.

THE NAVAL FIGHT AT MOBILE.

At 6½ o'clock (Friday); the preparations being complete, the line steamed in—the Brooklyn and Octorora in the advance; but before coming under fire the vessels met some obstruction which delayed them, and the line was then in the following order:

1. Hartford and Metacomet.
2. Brooklyn and Octorora.
3. Richmond and Port Royal.
4. Ossipee and Itasca, followed by the others.

The first shot was fired by one of the monitors, the Tecumseh, at a distance of two miles. It was merely experimental, to get the distance and range. But the actual battle was opened by the forts firing on the wooden vessels. As the Hartford went in she poured a broadside into the water-batteries, near which were barracks containing some three hundred negroes. This one broadside caused the whole congregation to stampede up the hills in the most comical manner, each scrambling up the hill for himself, and pulling at the foremost man's leg, regardless of the consequences. They could be seen hanging in pairs to a pair of heels that did its utmost to kick them off, until the hands could hold on no longer, and they slid down the hill to get up and try it over again. The sinking of the Tecumseh had already been described. As she went down some men jumped from her turret. Eight of these cut the painter of her yawl and escaped to the dispatch boat.

This action was one of the most heroic of the war. Ensign Neeler, an officer of the Metacomet, and three men rowed fearlessly between the contending ships, exposed to the fires of both friends and foes. From the plan of battle it will be seen that the starboard ships only fired on Fort Morgan, the others on Fort Gaines. After getting beyond the range of the forts, the ships unlashed and prepared to receive the rebel rams and the gunboats that followed them. As the Tennessee came up it was evident she was searching for the Hartford. She steamed thro' the fleet, delivering her broadsides right and left, but did not "ram" any. As soon as she appeared most of the vessels steamed for her, seeing that the whole battle turned upon getting her out of the way. Farragut, in his flagship, determined to give Buchanan the opportunity of fighting him he evidently desired, and made directly at him. Like Richmond and Richard on Bosworth field, Farragut and Buchanan were hunting each other, determined so far as they could, to settle the issue in person. Captain Strong, of the Monongahela, seeing a clear sweep at the ram, a half mile distant came down upon him amidships with a blow that made his ribs crack, and backed out without getting a shot. Then came the Hartford steaming at full head, but the blow of the Monongahela slightly changed the position of the ram, so that the Hartford instead of striking a fair blow at right angles, made a glancing one toward the bow of the Tennessee, thus causing the vessels to swing side by side. The Tennessee pouring a full broadside directly into the Hartford's ports, causing nearly the whole of her fearful loss. At almost the same moment the Lackawana came at the ram, but missed her aim, owing to this swing of the Hartford, and struck the latter vessel between the after ports, knocking them into one. But the staunch old craft stood still in the fight. The Tennessee then struck her colors and was taken possession of as already stated. Admiral Buchanan, after he had surrendered his sword to Captain Jeraud, remarking that so great was his anxiety to sink the Admiral's ship he would have been willing to die in two minutes if he could have sunk the Hartford. When the Selma had struck her flag, the Port Royal had ceased firing on her, and had made preparations to board her. Master Sterritt had the boarding party paraded and in readiness. The two gunboats which took refuge under Fort Morgan were to have been attacked on Saturday by the monitor Chickasaw. All the wounded have been removed to Pensacola.—Admiral Buchanan is doing well; it is thought his leg will be saved. Four steamboats loaded with spectators, most of whom were ladies came down from Mobile to see the fight. When the boats got by the forts they run in haste for the city.—*New Orleans True Delta.*

TIGER SHOOTING.—A writer in the Feld of January 23d, discoursing on the above subject, and the danger attendant thereto, says:

I do not think any sport in India can compare with tiger-shooting, and have never seen anything to equal the excitement of the rush and roar of the wounded tiger charging; still, between man (with the best weapon in the world, and let him be the best shot,) and the tiger, the contest is an unequal one.

In 1862, while beating for sambur, I came across the fresh track of a tiger. The bamboo jungle was in some plases so dense that I had to creep under the branches; in others the ground was clear, and the grass having burnt an hour before, the tracks were as perfect as possible. Just beyond a narrow pass, with a precipitous bank on the right and steep narrow descent on the left, I saw the tiger among the bushes, so protected by the jungle that I could not get a clear shot. I sent word to the beaters at the head of the ravine to advance, and lay down on a low slab of rock in the centre of the pass, within eight yards of which I saw the tiger must pass.

At that time I had killed but two tigers, and thought that a shot in the right place would drop them at once. Since then I have gained experience, and had many opportunities of studying their wanderful tenacity of life. On the beaters advancing, I watched the tigress (as she proved to be) coming on in front, until she reached the spot I had fixed upon as the scene of our struggle, when I fired. Before I could rise from my knees, the brute's mouth was within one foot of muzzle of my rifle, and the second bullet, a two ounce conical, went down her throat and broke her neck. I was terribly afraid of her falling on me, but she reared upright, and as I rolled on one side, she fell dead on the other, biting the ground in her last gasp. On examination, I found the first bullet had gone in at the point of the shoulder, passed through the heart, and out at the other side, making a hole large enough to have let the life of any animal less tenacious of it.

I have known of several instances of tigers charging home after receiving mortal wounds both from shells and bullets.

SOON after the death of the poet Wordsworth, a man met a farmer of the neighborhood, and said to him: "You have had a great loss." "What loss?" "Why, you have lost the great poet." "Oh, ay," cried the farmer, "he is dead, but I her no doubt the wife will carry on the business and make it as profitable as iver it was."

EXTINCTION OF THE CIRCASSIANS.

The reader will peruse with interest the following curious and touching account of the end of what we may call a marked nation. The Circassians are no more. Their history is over. Let us study their past, and in their present misfortune find a warning for ourselves as a people:

This year has witnessed the extinction of the gallant and noble race of the Circassians, who have sunk away, as it were, into annihilation under the languid eyes of a civilized world, which has long ceased to affect any particular interest in their struggles or their fate.

Yet a few years ago the Circassians were the heroes of Englishmen. Then we all panegerised and idolized them. Some made poems about them; others delivered orations over them; ringing voices proclaimed their bravery; beautiful eyes ran over at the tale of their wrongs. But, somehow or other, whether their wrongs had lasted too long, or whether their resistance to the oppressor had been too persevering, our interest cooled. Finally, our patience gave way, and finding new heroes and new idols, we forgot the Circassians altogether.

They were brought back to our remembrance violently last May, when we woke up with a start to hear that their struggle was over at last.

An official announcement from St. Petersburg pronounced "the pacification of the Caucasus completed." A letter of thanks from the Emperor of Russia to the Grand Duke Michael, proclaimed to the world that the great work of extirpating the Circassians had been finally accomplished, and that henceforth their vacated territory would be peopled by Cossack tribes.

The Circassians inhabited the country immediately to the north of Caucasus, a range of mountains which extends from the Caspian to the Black Sea, like a vast wall, of which the snow-clad Elbrouz is the highest summit, and through which a narrow pass, called by Pliny "a long opening through the rocks, which an iron gate would be almost sufficient to close," allows of communication between the countries to the north and to the south. This pass is called the pass of Dariel, and presents some of the most sublime and terrific scenery in the world.

The Circassians, celebrated for the beauty of their women and the heroism of their men, maintained a kind of feudal system in their numerous mountain villages.

On account of their habits and customs they were not a settled and property-holding nationality. They were never more than settled nomads, having no towns in their own fields and hills—only villages formed by the pitching of tents or the erection of rude huts; and their custom was to be constantly changing the site of these villages.

In these shifting groups of rude inhabitants they dwell surrounded by the flocks and herds which supplied them with flesh and "hermiss" and surrounded also by their hives of bees, their horses, and their millet patches.

They were thus well accustomed to actual migrations, although they made them only from mountain to mountain. In May they made their last and frenzied move.

In population they amounted to between three and four millions; and only a fraction of those, more exposed by their position, bore the brunt of the war with Russia for forty years.

During that lengthened period no combination existed among them; they had no watchword, no rallying point, no common representation, no supreme authority; no connection with foreign powers, no diplomatic system, no stores, no arsenals, no discipline, no flag. Yet, during that whole time, they were able to maintain their independence, and to foil the diplomacy, and to resist the discipline of their Muscovite aggressors.

The reader may like to know—as we do not live in an age of miracles—how it was that they were thus enabled so long to oppose a successful and stubborn barrier against the mighty incursion of the nomade and teeming North.

They did so by their individual worth and their single heroism; because their individual worth was of much value, and their single heroism of great strength, on account of their adoption of the ancient Lacedemonian system of training.

Among them the boy-child like the male nursling of Sparta was the property of the community. So considered, he was educated for the common good, by a like discipline of the mind and of the frame—fortitude and sobriety being given to the first, endurance and dexterity to the second. Thus fostered, the lad returned not to his home until he had won his rights of manhood by some martial deed.

For forty years this heroic race, or rather the proud representatives of their national majesty, apparelled in all the splendor of their antique array, their many thousand breasts sheathed in warrior mail, ever ready to avenge an insult, or resist an injury from the Imperial despot of Russia, looked forth from the summit of their knolls in the Caucasus for the coming of the foe across the interminable vistas rolled out before them, of the plains of Muscovy, traced with Calmuck lines, and dotted with Cossack firelocks.

And for forty years the Czar let loose his Cossacks and their head savages upon that gallant and miserable people—yes, for that length of years, he and his predecessors waged war against those brave Highlanders.

As they inhabited the northern slopes of the Caucasus, their country was difficult ground for campaigning; bare of trees, rocky, wild, cut up into innumerable defiles, broken into endless gorges. From that difficulty the mauntaineers so long maintained a courageous struggle against the invaders.

Many a Russian general has been cut off, with his men, in the dark traps in Mount Elbrouz. But they have pushed on mile after mile, pitilessly strong and resolute.

Never despairing, the Circassians have fought the approaching Russians hill by hill, and upland after upland, till at length slavery, death, or exile remained the only alternative of that high-spirited people. No course being open to them but to yield or fly, rather than submit to the hated Cossacks, they chose the last alternative. And last May, the first batch of exiles, some 300,000 men, women, and children left their villages to cross the snows of the Caucasus to the shores of the Turkish dominions.

Such a spectacle has hardly disgraced the world since the Veneti fled by thousands from those iron horse hoofs of Alaric which left no grass where they trod."

It is the eviction of a whole nation, the merciless expulsion of the inhabitants of a large country from homes and households which they had occupied from time immemorial. They might have stayed, but it would have been to have served the detested Muscovite against whom they had poured out their blood, father and son, for nearly half a century.

They fled, therefore, without money, food, or prospects, with no hope, in fact, but the blind one of getting to some near land, where the Russians could not penetrate. In passing down to the north coast of the Euxine, men, women, and children would there have lain down and perished if the Sultan had not have extended protection and relief to the fugitive nation.

The Turkish government, indeed, seems to have done what it could for the unhappy exiles. More than 60,000 of them were crowded together in complete destitution into Trebizond. From thence, from Samsoun, and from other places, they were gradually withdrawn, and conveyed to Sinope, Constantinople, and various ports of the Turkish dominions.

The poor remnant and wreck of the gallant race thus forced to leave at last the land for which they had struggled so long, so bravely, and to so little purpose, suffered terribly. Sickness decimated those whom the Russians had reluctantly spared; fever wasted and ague tortured, alike stout, fearless warriors as well as outworn greybeards, nursing mothers and dying children.

In taking their departure, they left Circassia empty to the Cossack and his master. It was precisely what had been desired in St. Petersburg, where it was considered the "pasification of the Caucasus" was "complete." Yes, the Caucasus is too quiet.

A silence as of death, a solitude as of the desert or the plague—destroyed village, reigns supreme over the valleys and mountains which were once the pride of a brave and patriotic race.

In our age, perhaps, nothing has occurred so melancholy, so appalling, as this vast and gradual extirpation of the Circassian race, finished by exile, fever, famine, ague, and, far worse than all, cruelty.

The chronicle of Russia's dealings with her brave Circassian foes, has no parallel in history. It will be a hideous record in the eyes of posterity.

THE LAW OF THE BEDOUINS.—"It is a mistake to suppose that their state is in any way analogous to the North American Indians or New Zealanders. These Bedaween Arabs are not savages. They have an organization. It is the highest possible development of pastural life. They are subject to the influence of public opinion. The lawlessness of the people, and the simple despotism of their chiefs, are, therefore, not altogether untempered. A man who has disgraced himself by a breach of their species of morality is shunned by his whole tribe, and is finally forced to leave it as an outcast.—A chief who has drawn the bond of allegiance too tight is deposed or abandoned, and becomes a mere member of the tribe, or remains without one. Their laws are certainly somewhat peculiar, but they are laws, and, as such, they preclude anarchy. Robbery from a hostile tribe, from a village, caravan, or traveler, is honorable, according to the Bedaween code; from an Arab of the same tribe it involves only retribution. Grave offenses of some kinds are punished with death. The execution is effected simply by laying the criminal on the ground and cutting his throat, the executioner being the sheikh himself. Murder is subject to retaliation by the relatives of the victim, if not redeemed by the payment of blood-money. Strange to say, no distinction is drawn between assassination, killing in battle and accidental homicide. There exists among the Bedaween a most salutary institution, which keeps them from waging wars of extermination. This is the ransom of blood. It falls on all kindred within five degrees. Death may thus be avenged on a large number of relatives. If the price of blood is paid in preference to suffering retaliation, the amount is divided amongst many contributors, whose lives are possibly saved thereby. It is generally the value of fifty camels, falling, perhaps, on fifty persons, which is not a heavy premium of insurance. This system tends greatly to preserve life, and to restrain those fiery passions which roving habits excite.

Platform of the Union Party of California.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Union Party of California, in State Convention, August 31, 1864:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the opinions and wishes of the Union party of California, is fully conscious of the immensity of the struggle, and of its consequences, in which this nation and the Government representing it are now engaged. We accept the contest, with its crosses and its triumphs, as the condition upon which treason has made our National existence to depend. This contest, by action now deemed humiliating, we have long avoided; but when, at last, left no choice, attacked—peace and civilization, nation and home at once assailed—we have turned upon our enemies, resolved that this land shall hereafter be true to its professions of attachment to law, to justice and freedom.

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to the platform and declarations of the National Union Convention recently held in Baltimore.

Resolved, That we heartily and unreservedly approve the nominations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for President and Vice President of the United States, and we pledge to them that support which we tendered to them at our last Union State Convention.

Resolved, That in nominations of candidates for Presidential Electors, it is upon the express condition that the votes of said Electors be cast for the above named nominees of the National Convention.

Resolved, That John Conness, in the support which he has given to the present Administration as Senator from California, is heartily indorsed and approved, and the loyal people of this State will hail with lively satisfaction his further co-operation with the Administration in its efforts to restore peace to the country by the destruction of the armed power of the States now in revolt against the Government.

SUBSTITUTE RASCALITIES.—Three substitute brokers recently kidnapped three boys from Brandon, Vermont, the oldest of whom was only sixteen, and took them to Poughkeepsie, New York, where two or them were sold as substitutes. The third, the son of Mr. Wheeler of Brandon, refused to enlist. He was taken to New York, and kept three days a prisoner under the influence of liquor and sold as a substitute. The boys' parents have taken measures to recover them.

Be fearless, and serve God.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL NOLINATIONS:

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CLUB.—On Tuesday evening last our citizens met at the Golden Eagle Hall for the purpose of completing the organization of a club, when about eighty signed their names to the by-laws immediately upon hearing them read. The notice of the meeting was very limited which accounts for the comparative small attendance. There were several patriotic, stirring speeches delivered on the occasion from Messrs. Arnold, Brown, and Major Sterling, a gentleman seventy-two years of age, who has spent the last half century in the service of his country; who has heretofore acted with the Democratic party, but who seeing the obnoxious doctrines advocated by the scheming leaders of that once noble organization, has eschewed politics and come out with the Union men of the country to endeavor to save the institutions he fought for and has so long pretected him—Liberty and Union. The following gentlemen are the officers of the Club: President, L. B. Arnold; Secretary, T. J. Nichols; Treasurer, Wm. Hoffman. After singing a few patriotic songs by the Glee Club, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, when it is desired that all Union men should attend. Several speeches may be expected.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.—From every section of our county we hear that the people are stirring in the Union cause; preparing for the coming battle in November, when they will so completely defeat, vanquish, and route the enemies of the cause of Liberty as to effectually silence all further opposition. The citizens of Iowa Hill met on Saturday evening last and organized a Lincoln and Johnson Club, when one hundred and twelve men, fully impressed with the duty of American citizens, signed the roll, thereby signifying their determination to use all honorable means to place in power the standard bearers of the only party that profess an undying love for the Union of the country, and the Constitution of our fathers. The following are the officers of the Club: President, H. C. Ladd; Vice Presidents, H. Loomis, J. F. Brown, O. H. Young, Recording Secretary, Geo. W. Luce; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Van Vactor; Treasurer, S. N. Calvin.

As a set-off to the meeting at Iowa Hill the Democrats made a sickly effort to organize, but as our informant says, the pressure was so great from the Unionist that the Democratic effort terminated in a "fizzle." So mote it be.

GRAND HUMBUG.—The Constitutional—Secesh—Copperhead rally which was to have taken place at Lincoln on the 14th proved to be a supremely ridiculous affair; Jo. Hamilton was the leading spirit, and tried to infuse a little life into the decayed carcass, but "one could see," says a a correspondent to the ENQUIRER, "that defeat was pictured upon his face." The Norwegian Lion appeared but excused himself from boring the audience, for which the Union men, who had attended the meeting to keep the Copperheads in order, vociferously applauded him. The disunion doctrines are dead in this county, from the Sacramento river to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and it only remains for the Union men to bury it in order to prevent its putrid body from creating a pestilence.

STILL WRONG.—Selkirk persists in being wrong in almost everything relating to this paper and its editor, and appears to have a *penchant* for misrepresenting both, frequently showing himself up in a most rediculous light and exposing, not only his ignorance, but a malicious interference with things that do not concern him. Last Wednesday he stated that he had found a bill of ours against J. P. Dameron, in the streets of Auburn, and publishes what purports to be the bill. Now, in the first place, he did not find the bill, but obtained a knowledge of it through a gentleman from Lincoln, who had seen it. He publishes it wrong too, making it appear that we charge ten dollars a year for our paper, instead of five; it may be probable that the paper *is* worth ten dollars a year when considered or compared with Selkirk's, yet our modesty prevents us from saying so. The bill published has the wrong date, drawn wrong, and is generally wrong, nothing like the original, except the sheep, which we bought from Mr. Dameron last Spring, and credited him with the price of it. Taking the matter all in all, Selkirk has displayed a *sheepishness* we had no right to expect, and which we would thank him not to repeat, as we consider ourself capable of conducting our own private affairs.

☞ THE Grass Valley *National* says that it has heard that when sober we are Union, but when "drunk a d—d Copperhead." Now, we don't believe the editors of that paper ever heard anything of the kind; but taking the matter as they put it, and judging them as they judge us we are justified in saying that they live in a state of inebriety, for they have been "d—n Copperheads" for the last four years. We hardly think a man would be a Copperhead in his sober senses; it requires one to be "oblivious" in order to advocate the damnable doctrines of Secession. You're another.

JO HAMILTON, the grand lecturer of the "Constitutional-whangdoodle" Copperheads is advertised to preach peace and dissolution here to-night.

FIGHTING FOR THE NEGRO.

It is a familiar argument of the opposers of the Government when cornered, to say that "the war is for the liberation of the negro."—Nothing, however, is farther from the truth, when taken as the *object* of the present struggle going on between the constituted authorities under the Constitution and the leaders of the rebellion. The latter commenced the war in order that they might set up for themselves, and be no longer subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the disregard of which they hypocritically pretended was the prime cause of their disaffection to the requirements of that instrument. The government, however, hoping to effect an amicable adjustment between the South and itself—not between the *North* and *South*—refrained from meddling with the institution of slavery as it existed in the slave-holding States, until it saw that the leaders of the rebellion were making it an auxilliary to their offensive operations. Then, and not till then, the executors of the law, seeing that this domestic institution was brought to bear to resist the laws, and being determined to maintain itself it all hazards, took measures to deprive the enemies of the country of a resource which was operating to retard the acknowledgement of its legitimate power and respect by declaring, after a lapse of nearly two years, that all slaves should be free that were owned by persons that sustained a hostile position to the government of the United States after a given time. This, owing, in many instances, to the prejudices of those who had been reared in the midst of slavery was taken as a fore-runner to the carrying out of the doctrines advocated by the Abolitionists and has been strenuously resisted by them ever since, when in fact it was nothing of the kind. Our Government was at the time, and is now, battling with a foe who is endeavoring to break up the system bequeathed to us, by an unlawful separation of a portion of the bequest; the laws do not countenance it, the great majority of the citizens of our common country is in opposition to it, and the Executive of the country duly and constitutionally elected, repudiates it. What was then the government, or if you please, the officers of *the* government to do in order to preserve it, in tact? Would you, who profess to be good citizens, in favor of a republican form of government, have these men—whom you, through the constitution, assisted to elect—sit supinely by and allow the violation of the very laws they had sworn to see enforced? We all had a voice in the Presidential election, and if some of us were enable to secure our favorites, was it, or is it, acting in good faith to our fellow-citizens for us to resort to violence in consequence?

After coming to the conclusion—from the examination of facts—the Chief Executive pledged the honor and faith of the government that all slaves should be emancipated that lived in sections which should be in rebellion to the government four months from the time of the issuance of the proclamation, giving all ample time to return to their allegiance; and because of their refusal to accept of the amnesty so offered, their property—the slaves—was declared to be no longer property. This, the opposers of the Government that is at present protecting them, call ABOLITIONISM! meaning, by this term, to concentrate all their wrath, venom, contempt, spite, anger and hate upon the heads of those who have supported and continue to endorse the attempt of our proper officers to maintain the honor and respectability of the Government. We would ask, if there is really one who pretends to the virtue of honesty, who can, after calmly and dispassionately viewing the situation of affairs, and the mighty stake which is in the balance, truly say he does not really wish the supremacy of the laws. If they do, why not endorse the only course that can secure the fulfillment of their wishes? The liberation of negroes was to weaken the means of those who are fighting for the disruption of a Government under which we have heretofore enjoyed so many blessings, and they make the interruption of the slave system an excuse to blind their mistaken adherents from the true issue. No one will assert with the probability of being believed that the National Government would have interrupted this institution of the South but as a means to protect itself. The emancipation of the negro then was necessary, under the circumstances, to the safety and welfare of the millions of our white fellow-citizens, and it is strange that those who pretend to have such an exalted opinion of the Caucassian race should object to a measure fraught with such great good to them and did not militate the interest of the slave class. It was a military move at the time, since which it has proved to be effecting much good toward weakening the enemy; and in times of war every measure calculated to distress the common foe will accelerate the time when those who are now fighting the constituted authorities will be compelled to lay down their arms and sue for peace.

☞ THERE was an enthusiastic Union demonstration had in Sacramento on Tuesday evening in front of the St. George building, which was addressed by several of the leading orators of the State. It is said to have been one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever witnessed in that city.

RETURNED.—We are happy to chronicle the fact that Captain M. S. Gardner, who was one of the first settlers in this place has returned with a blooming bride. May he live long to enjoy the blessing of a well-spent life and gather the fruits of his many virtuous and generous deeds.

WE are under obligations to our friends all over this county and portions of Nevada county for their liberal patronage to this paper.

[Written for the Enquirer.]

DUTCH FLAT, September 23rd, 1864.

SELF GLORIFICATION.

A good head is a good thing, and a good heart is a good thing; and which is the better? which the richer gift? which the greater blessing? Whom shall we most reverence, him who has a good head or him who has a good heart? Both are jewels, but which is the rarer? For few are going about with both. Yea, there name is; Whence you, *Stranger*? Few are going about with both. Yea, verily I say unto you, few are going about with *either*.

Is it not so, brother pilgrim, in this valley of reality? had'st thou not noted it upon thy tablets? And if thou'lt forgive a brother pilgrims' boldness, which claimest thou, a good head or a good heart? Both are jewels, but in which dost thou rejoice? Be not ashamed to answer if thou hast either; but hold thy peace if thou *knowest* thou hast neither. Yea, hold thy peace, and halt thee by the wayside, and sack thy head in a sack of sackcloth, and toss about thee the ashes of thy expiring conceits, even as the ox of the bovine species tosseth about him the dust of the earth upon the plains of Auburn; and lament thee the while with befitting cries of lamentation. For better would the labor of penance become thee than the labor in which thou perforce laboreth to belabor him who doeth that which thou comprehendeth not; and better would the cry of lamentation become thee than the cry which thou perforce crieth against him in thy masterly dulness and want of ennobling promptings, and. peradventure, coming in strange volume unto his ears, like unto the blended pleadings of Baulam's ass and the threatful roar of the Norwegian lion.

For what is that which thou declareth concerning whom chance directeth thee to journey with? That thy faith in him departeth who stumblesth in duty according to thy thinking and watching—even as he trippeth, even as he inclineth to stumble according to thy manner of uprightness, thy faith in him departeth? Now art thou a stranger unto stumbling according to his manner of uprightness, and hast thou yet no faith in him, and asketh thou of him still faith in thee? Nurtureth thou no hope that his motives which thou comprehendeth not, are true, and asketh thou of him to persuade himself that thy motives are true? Extendeth thou no charity to him, yet preacheth thou charity unto him, and claimeth thou measureless charity of him by the great strangeness of thy ways!

Farewell! take up thy staff, and depart thee hence! Yea, go thou from me. The world is wide. But, come thou unto me—*thy path* is narrow. I will not travel with thee, yet I will travel with thee, for two are better than one in this strange labyrinth where unknown trials abound, and danger threats each step of the pilgrim, as all have recorded who have traveled this way before.

The world is wide: Confess that a knowledge of the quality of thy *pate* should make the more modest?

The path is narrow: Confess, O Censor, that these evidences of the quality of thy *pate* should make thee more charitable.

The world is wide: Confess that thy heart is the abode of passions and prejudices?

The path is narrow: Confess O Teacher, that thine anger with thy fellow hath revealed that passions and prejudices likewise have an abode in the chambers of thine own bosom.

Verily, a good head is a *rare* thing, and a good heart is a *rare* thing. Is it not so, brother pilgrim? And who hath seen a man going round with both? Yea, who knoweth the abode of him whom all men accredit with either? Who, then, is he that will decide which were the rarer? For who can declare upon that which he hath not seen, or bear testimony concerning that of which he knoweth nothing?

Now, this is all that mine subdued vanity will add concerning which were the greater gift, a good head or a good heart, viz: Either were a rare iuheritance, and both were a rarer inheritance! Pursue thou the thought as we journey on; but methinks this is the end of all speculation in the matter.

Together, brother pilgrim!

WAYFARER.

[COMMUNICATED.

A GROWL FOR BACHELORS.

Hope it won't be considered out of place if I should growl a little, in favor of all bachelors. When I hear it said that bachelors are made of hammers and nails, old saws, and rusty rails, I don't believe a word of it. Neither do I believe that they are fussy, crusty, musty, pouty, gouty, snarly, fault-finding growlers. But what under the sun is there to prevent them from being a right jolly, happy set of mortals? That is what I'd like to know. If it isn't the old bachelor who gets petted and caressed, who is it? Who gets invited to all the picnics, mite societies, and social parties? the bachelors. Who gets invited out to tea, and helped to all the goodies by managing mothers who have marriageable daughters? the bachelor. Who gets flattered by all the girls, say nothing of the sly glances they meet from young widows, and ancient maidens? the bachelor. Who lives in clover all the days of his life, and when he dies, has flowers strewn over his grave? the bachelor.—Who strews flowers over the married man's grave, his widow? not a bit of it, doesn't she tear down the tomb stone her six month grief has reared, by marrying again—the first good chance she gets? To be sure she does. Who gets disturbed nights by crying babies? the married man. Who gets scolded for picking out the softest side of the bed? the married man. Who has to split kindlings, build fires cold mornings, then ask Susan Jane if she will get up, the room is warm? not the old bachelor, to be sure. Who has to foot the merchant and milliner's bills, and sometimes the beauxs? the married man. Wasn't St. Paul a wise and good man, and didn't he know what he was talking about when he said, "He that marries does well, and he that don't does better." Finally, who can do just as he pleases, and no one to say why do you do so? the old bachelor. However, to those that anticipate matrimony, I would say go ahead, obey the law to a letter, as the old maid said, "content to do well, without doing better. M. E. B.

MUCH OBLIG[illegible]—The Dutch *Flat* Enquirer has sold itself [illegible] to the Lincolnites, and we are glad of it, for the democratic party has got rid of one of those intolerable curses known as false friends. True it was only a small concern and its weight was not seriously felt, but small favors are thankfully received and large ones in proportion. Go it, Boust, we wish you a long journey, but, for God's sake, don't attempt to skulk back into the democratic party as soon as it gets into power again.—*Amador Dispatch.*

Don't put youself in a fret Mr. *Dispatch.*—On the same principle that "a burnt child is afraid of the fire," we would be kept from ever returning to the bogus latter-day Democracy as advocated by you and your *confreres*. Yes, sir, we sold ourself, not to the "Lincolnites," but to the cause of the Union of the States, and the government under which we live and are protected. We cannot see the difference of writing treason and endorsing that written by a perjurer. Neither can we see the difference of preaching treason and being a traitor. Probably, you affect to "see it" for the sake of eking out a miserable existence. Your contemptible slur of *Flat*, coupled with other editorial discourtesies stamp you as one devoid of the common decencies of life as well as being devoid of all genuine principle.

NOTICE the advertisement of Mr. Maker in to-day's paper. He has just opened a family grocery store at Friedman's old stand where one can get all they want at cheap rates. See advertisement.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
MAJOR CHARLES M. KOPP
as an Independent candidate for the office of Collector of District No. 2. Subject to the will of the people.

NEW STORE,
AT FRIEDMAN'S OLD STAND,
MAIN SRREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES TO THE citizens of Dutch Flat that he has just opened a store at the above named stand where he will keep a good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, and
FRESH VEGETABLES,

which will be sold as cheap as they can be afforded regardless to the prices at other stores. Those in need of family stores at invited to call and examine my stock. **My aim is to please.**
se24-tf GEO. S. MAKER.

TUTTLE, HALE & FELLOWS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
OPPOSITE THE TEMPLE SALOON, AUBRN, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of Placer and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court. se24

District Court Summons.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Placer.—District Court of the 14th Judicial District of said State. The People of the State of California, to A. V. Clark, James Armstrong, and D. Nimes, greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of L. Aronstein in said Court, filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you without said county, and within said District, twenty days; and if served on you without said county and district, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, in said Court, to obtain a judgment against you the defendant, A. V. Clark, for the sum of $580 00 and interest thereon at 2 per cent. per month from Sept. 5th, 1863, alledged to be due on your certain promissory note of that date and tenor, to Plaintiff. And also for the further sum of $188 48 claimed to be due plaintiff from you for goods, wares and merchandise sold and deliered to you by plaintiff at your request between the 6th day of of September, A. D. 1863, and the 30th of November 1863. Plaintiff also asks for a decree of foreclosure against certain property mortgaged by you to secure the payment of said sums of money. No personal judgment is asked against defendants Armstrong and Nimes but that their interest or claim in and to said mortgaged property—as well as the interest of defendant Clark therein—be decreed to be subject to the lein of plaintiff's said mortgage. Plaintiff asks for $100 00 attorneys fees, and for his costs of suit, and that all of said sums be paid in gold or silver coin of the United States, all of which you will find more fully set out in complaint on file a certified copy of which is herewith served, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the complaint as directed, Plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, and apply to the court for the relief prayed for—and for such further relief as may be equitable and just.

In witness whereof, I, D. W. Spear Clerk of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and impress the Seal of said Court, at office in Auburn, this 29th day of August 1864.

(L. S. 10 cents.)

D. W. SPEAR, Clerk.
L. B. ARNOLD, Att'y for Plaintiff. Sep. 3.-3m.

THE HUUAN HAIR

HAS LONG BEEN THE STUDY OF THE most scientific men of the age, from the fact that close study generally causes the hair to fall off prematurely; and, in consequence, they have given the subject a portion of their valuable time, trying to invent some method to regain their lost locks; but all their labor was in vain, until

PROFESSOR CROCKETT

after many years of hard study devoted to this one subject, has produced an article that

WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW,

and which, by its use as a Hair Dressing, will effectually and always prevent its loss—even to extreme old age. Happily, the

AMYGDALINE

while possessing these virtues, is most delightful and agreeable without regard to their virtue. The hair, when diseased, becomes dry and commences to turn grey, which is caused by the non-secretion by the capillary glands of a peculiar oil. It has therefore been thought and believed that if the glands were stimulated into action, they would still give a sufficient supply of nourishment to the hair; but alas! they forget one very important law of nature, viz: that ALL STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR REACTION; and the more the glands were stimulated—the sooner the final loss of the much prized locks. The principle of the preparation invented by Professor Crockett is entirely the opposite—instead of stimulating the capillary glands, he feeds them with the substance they require, and, in turn, the hair is fed by them—on the same principle as giving water to a flower. All we will say to those who are timid about trying new preparations is, that we strictly guarantee the AMYGDALINE to be entirely free from all stimulants, and is as harmless as filtered water, and can be used on the smallest infant. As a

Hair Dressing

it is unequalled by any the world has yet produced. It keeps the head entirely free of dandruff, eruption, pimples—imparting to the hair a beautiful glossy softness not obtained by an unknown compound. It will also be found both pleasant and useful as a Cosmetique, surpassing cold cream and face lotions in its effects; for chaps, sore breast and nipples we know of no remedy that is equal to it.

THE PERFUME

used is such that the AMYGDALINE will always retain, it will not become rancid by age; in fact, it is perfect in every particular. Professor Crockett's Amygdaline can be had of all druggists and dealers everywhere. Price, 50 cents.

Ask for **Crockett's Amygdaline**, and take no other. se25-6m

MINING NOTICES.

UNION GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMpany, Excelsior District, Nevada county, Cal. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said company held on the 9th day of Sept., 1864, an assessment of seventy-five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable immediately to the Secretary, in U. S. gold or silver coin, at his office in Dutch Flat, Placer Co. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of Sept., 1864, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 25th day of Oct., 1864 to pay the delinquent asessment together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Trustees.
E. B. BOUST, Sec'y.
Dutch Flat. Sept. 9, 1864. 1m

EXCELSIOR CONSOLIDATED GOLD and SILver Mining Company, Excelsior District, Nevada county, Cal.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the said company, held on the 22d day of Sep., 1864, an assessment of six (6) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable in United States coin, to the Secretary at the office of the company in Dutch Flat, Placer county. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Oct., 1864 will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Monday, the 9th day of Nov., 1864, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

B. B. BOUST, Secretary.
Aug. 22, 1864 Office, Dutch Flat, Cal.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
625 Washington Ssreet,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE OLDEST MEDICAL INSTIUTE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Established by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen for the cure of Disease, and
The Suppression of Outrageous Quackery!

Diseases of every description radically cured in a short time without the use of Mercury in any form. Persons residing at a distance who may find it inconveninient to visit the city, can be

Cured at Home

by sending a statement of their case, symptoms, how long they have been afflicted, &c., they can have their medicines carefully put up and forwarded by Express or mail to any part of the Pacific coast.

*** Consultations by letter or personally FREE.
*** All communications should be addressed to
J. H. JOSELYN, M. D,
Resident Physician Electropathic Institute,
Wasbington Street, San Francisco.
☞ Send for a Book which will be sent to any address GRATIS. se10-tf

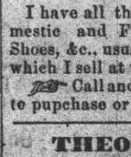
STILL AHEAD.
FRED. BURCKHALTER

Finding the CASH SYSTEM to work to the benefit of his customers and self continues to keep an excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, and
FAMILY SUPPLIES!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

which he is now selling at lower rates than others who adhere to the credit system can afford.

A prices current furnished to customers whenever desired, and goods packed to order, and every accommodation rendered free of charge at the Cash Store. se10-tf



LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates. 49-tf

JOSEPH A. DONOHOE, San Francisco. EUGENE KELLY, New York.
DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,
San Francisco,
EUGENE KELLY & CO.,
New York,
BANKERS,
Exchange on NEW YORK, BANK OF LONDON London, and the BANK OF IRELAND.
San Francisco, July 1, 1864. jy93m2p

Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by
CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to pupchase or not. jan.20-tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
Main Street, Opposite the Placer Brewery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder booots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.
Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.-3m

W. H. KEELER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Eastern States would announce to the public that he has reopened his old store on Main street, Dutch Flat, one door above the Dutch Flat Water company's office, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers and all others who desire anything done in his line. All work done in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Nov. 12, 1863.-tf.

The California Fly-Killing Liquid.

FLY PAPER KILLS ITS THOUSANDS. THE Liquid Fly Killer its tens of thousands. This preparation for killing flies gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever yet used. It is now improved to the highest killing point. It is of such a nature and so speedy of effects, that the flies will not spot the walls and windows, which makes the use of other preparations so objectionable.

R. H McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento and San Francisco Agents. Depot at U. S. Drug Store, corner of Pine and Kearney sts. se24-1y

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Harper's Ferry special dispatch, dated 19th, says: As we expected the visit of the Lieutenant General here was to suggest some important move for the army. On Friday morning (16th) the enemy disappeared entirely from the left wing of our army on the Berryville and Manchester pike. They only made a faint show on the right. This gives rise to a surmise that they have either taken up a line of retreat to Strasburg, or massed on the left of our right, for a concentrated movement against us. Sheridan at once took measures to ascertain the fact. From information obtained he soon came to the conclusion that the attempted movement of Early was only a feint to get troops on our left to the west side of Opequan creek. The trap was discovered and the rebel General thwarted in his designs. The affair of yesterday morning, at Martinsburg, between the rebels, consisting of artillery and infantry, and our troops, under Averill, showed that the rebels were stoutly guarding the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad, with a view to preventing its reopening from here to Cumberland. Shortly after daylight this morning the enemy were discovered in force on the west bank of the Opequan, when a sharp skirmish and a brisk cannonade took place between the two armies. Crook, with his veterans of the West Virginia army, occupied the right of our line, the Ninth corps the center and the Sixth Corps the left.—A great battle for the possession of the valley of the Shenandoah has either commenced or cannot be long delayed. It is said the rebels have large reserves concealed in the valley between North mountains and Third Hill mountain, with headquarters at Chambersburg. The reports of rebel deserters from Chambersburg and others in regard to the strength of this force are so conflicting that it is difficult to settle down upon any number as the accurate fact.—The enemy in offering Sheridan battle show that they have good reason to hope for success.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch, dated the 19th, says; News of an important character of Sheridan's army reached here to-night. Up to the time your messenger left no decisive result had been obtained. Severe cannonading and skirmishing were going on. Up to the time the dispatch train left it was thought a general battle, for the possession of the valley had commenced or was certain to transpire very soon.

Yesterday General Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill, and fought a hard battle all day. A brilliant victory was won by our forces. The enemy were driven over twelve miles. Twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured. Nine stands of colors and five pieces of artillery were taken. The rebel killed and wounded were left in our hands. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed and four other rebel Generals wounded STANTON.

COMING OUT FROM THE ENEMY.—The Hon. Mr. Quinn, formerly Lieutenant Governor of this State, has come out from the Copperhead Demoeracy and joined the Democratic party of the nation. He has hitherto acted with the Democracy, and in a speech delivered at San Rafael Saturday night, said that he had intended to vote for McClellan, but upon reading and reflecting upon the Chicago platform he had changed his mind. He said he could not understand how any friend of his country can support such a platform as that.

Judge Gilmer, one of the speakers at the Union meeting in this city last night, has until recently acted with the so-called Democratic party, but becoming convinced that the object of the leaders of that party is to aid and assist the rebellion to the fullest extent of their power, he has come out from among them and is now doing good service in the ranks of the true Democracy of the Union for his country.

IN A MUDDLE.—The Democracy, it seems, says the Esmeralda *Union*, have rather overdone matters in Storey county, Nevada Territory. Not content with the barefaced frauds perpetrated in voting, they drove the Judges and Inspectors away from the polls when the counting began and took charge of the ballot-boxes themselves. The officers of the election for the first and second wards of Virginia City refuse to certify to the correctness of the returns, which may result in the ordering of another election. If the late election should be set aside and a new one ordered, the result would be that the next time would find the Union party united and victorious.

THE TRUTH BY ACCIDENT.—The Placerville *News* relates the following:

"A Lincolnite of this city the other day told a prominent Democrat that when the band played 'Hail Columbia' at the Copperhead meeting on Saturday evening, the crowd all left but the Union men. The Democrat resented the imputation, and declared that *there were not half a dozen Union men there.* The bystanders roared with laughter, when he saw the point and endeavored to correct himself."

THE social condition of woman is being influenced by our civil war to a larger extent than is generally supposed. Silently and imperceptibly, and also rapidly and surely, a revolution is being effected which seems destined to accomplish the work of years in a few months, and produce an important and lasting change in all the relations of society. The withdrawal, during the last three years of a million and a half of men from industrial pursuits, has produced a deficiency in the labor market which for some time past has been gradually supplied by females. By this means new channels of business and industry have been opened to them, which have been hitherto closed. The change is also hastened by the various trades' combinations and the increase of wages, which make it the interest of employers to seek other sources to supply the demand for laborers.

MESSRS. Tuttle, Hale & Fellows, Auburn, come out in a card apprising those in the "meshes of the law" of their willingness to assist them out wirhout "compromising" their interests. All in need of legal advice should call on them.

JUST THE THING.—Fly-killing Liquid advertised by Messrs. McDonald & Co., is just the thing at this time. If you have no flies to kill, the liquid will have a benificial effect on Copperheads.

THE Copperhead papers are congratulating themselves on the fact that L. P. Hall has subsided. He is a good enough rebel, and ought to have been in Fort Alcatraz long ago.

THE *Enterprise* says a dancing-master is much needed at Virginia, N. T.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unreclaimed in the Postoffice at Dutch Flat, California, Sept. 1, 1864.

Bowyer, W 2	Gausner, Benj
Brown, W	Heath, Mrs Victoria 2
Boyd, C	Jones, H M
Coleman, John 2	Kiwai, John
Carr, J C	Krammer, Peter
Clark, J C	Niles, M P
Coates, H C	Reeves, Charles 5
Currie, Augus	Sullivan, Michael 2
Devining, Wm	Sloan, Miss Annie
Forayce, Jerome	Thompson, F W
Fialer, Celiam	Tate, William
Ford, J Otto	Thorne, Thomas
Gray, Joseph	

To obtain any of the letters, persons enquiring will pleosa say "advertised," give the date of the list and one cent for advertising.

J. H. BOKE, Ass't P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JOSEPH S. BLOOM, N. G.

E. M. THOMAS, Rec. Secretary. ja-1

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. Agents for California,

REDINGTON & CO.,
San Francisco.

se3-1m

We feel it to be no impropriety in recommending a trial of that new medicine, Le Doyen's Lithontryptic and Alterative. It is claimed to be the most costly in its care and preparation of any Sarsaparilla in use; and so great has been the sale of it below, that the agent has induced the proprietor to advertise largely thro' the Coast States and Territories. As a blood and constitution alterative, it has Iodine and Iron so chemically combined that it carries with the blood the essential principle of life. Try it, young and old.

[jy23-3m]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsammum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsammum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, try it; if lustreless, try it; of none of these, try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair thro' life. For sale by all Druggists. Agents for California, Hostetter, Dean & Smith, San Francisco.

[may20-6m]

GOLDEN EAGLE HALL SALOON

COR MAIN AND STOCKTON STREETS.

J. J. HOFFMANN.....PROPRIETOR.

JOE presents his compliments to his old friends and the public and assures them of his kindest considerations. He also assures them that he will continue to keep the

BEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS

always on hand for those who are thirsty, and an attentive bar-keeper to supply their wants. In the saloon are two of Phelan's premium

BILLIARD TABLES!

[se10-tf]

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed Blank Books Rule and Bound to any desired Pattern Aug. 21, 1862-1y.

DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contractrs.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

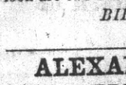
LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

Nicaragua Route Re-opened!

650 Miles Less Ocean Travel in the Tropics than to Panama.

Shortest and Quickest Route to New York.



The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the commodious and favorite steamship

AMERICA,

W. L. MERRY.....Commander,

FOR

SAN JUAN Del SUR, NICARAGUA,

ON WEDNESDAY,....Sept. 21st, 1864,

From Mission street wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Connecting at Greytown with the new and swift Steamship

GOLDEN RULE, 2,500 TONS,

FOR NEW YORK.

The Transit over the Isthmus is now in fine order. The passengers are conveyed from San Juan to Virgin Bay over a good macadamized road, a distance of twelve miles, in Concord coaches built expressly for this route. The balance of the transit is performed by steamers. The Company have two on the Lake and six on the river, capable of accommodating twelve hundred passengers with ease.

For further information apply to

L. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine streets,
se10 Up Stairs, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Sacramento, on the 8th day of October, 1864, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.

se19-td E. H. MILLER, Jr., Sec'y.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

R. H. MCDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Corner of Sansome and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
DRUGGISTS.

We respectfully beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally that we have opened a House in the city of San Francisco, where we will be pleased to see as many of our old friends and customers as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall keep at both places a large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcoholin Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,

Gum Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Ton bales Hops just received by Express.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ASSAYERS' MATERIAL.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, supplies from the manufactories. For sale by
R. H. McDONAFD & CO.

TILDEM'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories. For sale by R. H. McDONALD &CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, and Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

PATENT MEDICINES.

We are Agents for nearly all valuable articles in use, and our stock is unusually large. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
San Francisco.

PAID IN GREENBACKS!

DR. W. D. OLENDORF, OF RED BLUFF, California, availing himself of the law making Greenbacks a legal tender, has, through Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., tendered and paid us two hundred and seventy-five dollars in GREENBACKS (for goods purchased payable in gold coin), in full payment of his obligations to us. This amount we receipted for in full, which, of course, we were compelled to receive or get nothing.

We feel it our duty to let the public know of this, as any other transaction of like character, that they may understand who the parties are that will avail themselves of the cheap but unjust mode of paying their honest debts.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento and San Francisco.

FOR FAMILY USE.

We have oy hand a large assortment of articles for Family and Hotel use, the following comprise a part only:

Flavoring Extracts,	Superior Starch,
Gelatine and Isinglass,	Bluing, liquid and in balls
Tapioca and Farina,	Pure Indigo,
Pearl Barley and Sago,	Polishing Wax for cloths,
Oat meal,	Concentrated Ley,
Yeast Powders,	Potash and Sal Soda,
Cream Tartar and Soda,	Stove Polish,
Fresh Hops.	Stove Brushes,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Dissecting Instruments,	Stethoscopes,
Eye Instruments,	Syringes,
Obstetrical Idstruments,	Tonsel Instruments,
Polypus Forceps,	Amputating Instruments,
Probangs,	Breast Pumps,
Post Mortem Instruments,	Bougie's,
Pocket Instruments,	Cathetars,
Trepanning Instruments,	Cupping Instruments,
Speculums,	Electro Magnetic Battuns

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Excavators, durrs & drills
gum & plain, great variety	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Jones & White's gold foil,	Brushes and Carundum Wheels,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Grind Stones and Polish Powders,
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Lathes,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Mouth Mirrors, different patterns.
Gold Plate and Soldor,	
Dental chairs & head rests,	
Forceps, a large variety,	
Files of all kinds,	

ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS,

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento,
R H McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

BLANKS, TRUST DEEDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION, for sale at this office.

STAGES AND TRAVEL.

DUTCH FLAT
WAGON ROAD.

THIS ROAD IN NOW FULLY COMPLETED, and open for business. Teamsters will find it the

SHOREST, BEST and Cheapest ROUTE

— TO —

WASHOE, REESE RIVER & HUMBOLDT

Yet Constructed over the Mountains.

THERE IS ONLY ONE SUMMIT TO CROSS; the grade going East at no place exceeds **Ten Inches to the Rod**, and it is wide enough for two teams to pass each other without difficulty. The same team can transport ONE-QUARTER MORE FREIGHT THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUSE, and make the round trip to Virginia City in

THREE DAYS LESS TIME.

Teams returning from Virginia will take the Henness Pass road to Ingraham's at Stampede Valley, where the new road turns off to the left. All teams coming West without load can travel the new road

FREE OF TOLL!

Until further notice. All those taking loads at Newcastle, the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, three miles from Auburn, can travel the road going East, free of toll up to July, 10th, 1864.

☞ **TEAMSTERS, TRY IT! ☜**
And See for Yourselves.

CHARLES CROCKER,
jy2 instf President of the Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CALIFORNIA STAGE COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will

Leave Dutch Flat daily, at 1 o'clock, A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at Newcastle, and

Returning, leave Sacramento at 6¼ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Dutch Flat at 12 o'clock, noon.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill.

Leave Dutch Flat for Visginia City daily at 12 o'clock, noon, via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road.

se12-tf N. I. HAMMOND, Agent.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, until farther notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 A. M., Arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 A. M.
Sacramento at 1 P. M., Arrive at Newcastle at 3:30 P. M.
Sacramento at 5 P. M., Arrive at Newcastle at 6:40 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 A. M., Arrive at Sacramento at 8:40 A. M.
Newcastle at 10:30 A. M., Arrive at Sacramento at 12 M.
Newcastle at 5 P. M., Arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 P. M.

The 6:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln.

The 6:45 A. M. down train receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 A. M. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the Steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 A. M., and Newcastle at 10:30 A. M.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada and intermediateplaces connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 A. M. Stages for Marysville and other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
jel1 President C. P. R. R. Co.

W. H. WALLACE R. S. EGBERT, S. T. LEET.

PACIFIC
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION COMPANY,
— AND —
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
New Castle, Placer Co.

All Goods marked "Care of PACIFIC CO." will receive our prompt attention. je11-tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

J. H. LECAMP. R. HUDEPOHL

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY inform the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES,

From the most calebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

DENTAL BOOKS.

We keep constantly on hand a supply of all the most approved Standard Works on Dentistry. Our efforts will be to keep a large and well selected stock of all Dental Material, where the Dental Profession may confidently rely upon having their orders filled in the best possible manner.

R. H. MCDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento, 139 J street,
San Francisco, cor. Pine and Sacramento strs.
[jy2-tf]

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust Soda Twine. Everything in the line.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

MINING ROPE.

IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPE.—FLAT AFD ROUND—for hoisting from deep shafts and inclines.

Made in ANY LENGTH and of ANY SIZE,

AT THE MANUFACTORY OF
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
212 Clay street, San Francisco.

The first cost of WIRE and MANILLA ROPE of equal strength is about the same per foot. A Wire Rope, properly applied, will outwear from three to five Manila Ropes. je24-3mis

SALOONS AND BILLIARDS.

SENATE SALOON.

Main Street, Opposite the Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO INFORM the citizens of Dutch Flat and his friends generally that he has leased this well known stand where he will constantly keep he best

Wines and Liquors

to be had in the market. Cigars of the best brands always on hand. A call from those partial to pure beverages solicited. DAVID MAYER.

November 12, 1863.-tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,

GEO. L. SLOCUMB,.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4; 1862.–tf

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 18 63.–tf.

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purcha elsewhere.sing

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

READ! READ! READ! READ!!

eumatism, Nueralgia, Wakefullness, ak Back, Heart Disease, Mental and P sical Debility, Impotency, Timidity, and all diseases arising from derange ment of the Nervous System, can be e dily cured by the use of

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

For sale wholesale and retail by

CRANE & BINGHAM,

Corner of Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, and by all respectable druggists everywhere. au63m

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HENRY RUNKLE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating Bar-tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

jan10-v4-tf

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES,

STOVES,

TINWARE, &C., &C.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

WHITNEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO)

JOHNSTON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

California Produce

Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "W. & CO., and send shipping receipts with goods, facilitate business and prevent mistakes.

Offices—Sacramento.....Corner Front and L sts
Lincoln .....At the Railroad Depot
Auburn Station.....At the Railroad Depot
[Jan28-tf]

CONSERVATISM.

Since "Conservatism" culminated in many places last year in bloody riots it has not paraded its name very conspicuously. But of late we have observed that it begins to plume itself a little. "Conservative" men are invited to do this and that. Certain movements are described as "Conservative." "Conservative" opinions are warmly commended. Let us see, then, what Conservatism truly is, and test the claims of that which just now in our history endeavors to assume the name.

The inevitable and eternal activity of the human mind tends constantly to draw society into ceaseless progress. This is the spirit we call Reform. It is the wind that forever fills the sails and moves the ship. Conservatism is the rudder which holds the ship moving to its course. The happy progress of society is achieved by the harmonious cooperation of both. Reform stimulates; Conservatism directs. In this true sense young men are reformers, old men conservatives; or, as was anciently said, youth for action, age for counsel. But both are for progress; for, without movement, society, like the individual, dies.

Each of these tendencies, of course, has its extremes. There is an extravagance of reform which blows upon the sails with a fury that splits them, and a foolishness of Conservatism which deserts the rudder for the anchor. Both produce the same result; they stop the ship.

Apply these plain truths to our own situation. We are maintaining a Government founded in impartial liberty against a rebellion for the destruction of the Government and the perpetuity of Slavery. What is true Conservatism in such a contest? It is that course which steadily and strongly promotes the success of the Government and the overthrow of the rebellion. A true Contervatism aims first and always to preserve the vital interest of the Government.

Are then the ignorant, drunken brawlers who lustily denounce "niggers," or the better dressed and educated who accuse the Executive of pure despotism; who destroy public confidence in the management of the finances, of the army, of the navy; who sneer at all measures proposed; who exaggerate our military misfortunes; who extol rebel successes; who charge the guilt of beginning the war upon the loyal States, and that of continuing it upon the Constitutional authorities; and who deny the valor of our soldiers in the face of the plainest facts—are these persons, who in every way embarrass the Government, dishearten people, and favor the triumph of the rebellion and slavery "Conservarives?" Yet there is not a single journal or orator or convention which now calls itself conservative that does not do some or all these things.

To such dull folly does this kind of "Conservatism" naturally fall that recently one of its organs deliberately declared the assault of the troops upon Fort Wagner, a year ago, to be a fiction. Anxious to pander to the meanest prejudice that ever imbruted any portion of a civilized people, and fearing lest slavery should become more revolting in the light of the glorious heroism of men of the enslaved race, a newspaper peculiarly fond of calling itself Conservative denies that there was any assault. It might as well deny that there was any Fort Wagner or any battle; and it may hope to be believed when it can heal the hearts that ache and break because of that battle; when it can restore the brave youth who led his heroes to the parapet, fell with them, and was "buried with his niggers," by the enemies of God, of man, and of the country, whose cause this Conservatism obsequiously serves.

Just as true, just as loyal, just a patriotic, just ar humane, generous, and noble as this statement is the spirit that calls itself "Conservatism." It is the same spirit which formerly denounced the lawful opposition of the country to the encroachment of the slave power—first as fanaticism, and then as sectionalism.—It is the same spirit, which toadied the leaders of rebellion when they were in power, and called James Buchannan and Jefferson Davis "national" men. It is the same spirit which beheld with equanimity the annihilation of free speech and the overthrow of the Constitution in all the slave States, and denied the moral right of citizens in the free States to discuss slavery. It is the same spirit of folly, which, despising human nature and history, was incarnated in the monseigneur of France, and produced the French Revolution; in Charles and James Stuart of England, and convulsed the kingdom for fifty years; in George III., and occasioned our great Revolution; and, finally, in the devotees of human slavery at the North and South in this country, who have plunged us into this bloody war.

The true Conservatism of our Revolution protested with Otis, Adams, and Washington against the encroachment of parliamentary power. The false cried with Dr. Johnson, "taxation and tyranny." The true persisted, tried every legal form of redress, and, when it failed, was deluded by no siren song of peace for six years. The false Conservatism decried the true, then, as always, as radical, revolutionary, and incendiary. And the same spirit to-day, despising the real significance of the word it misuses, opposes a dull resistance to every form of progress and development which an enlightened people necessarily makes under free institutions. Consequent it is at once impotent, ridiculous, and contemptible. The Lamia, in the Greek story, smiled like a lovely woman; the eye of the philosopher saw what she was, and brought her writhing to the ground a loathsome snake. The modern Lamia will find the common sense of the true Union party as terrible as the philosopher's eye.

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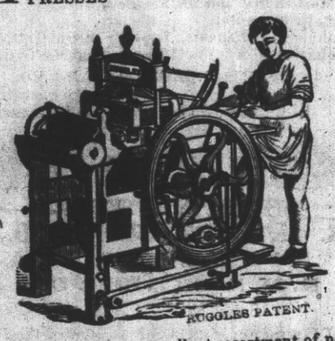

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